

# **Budgetary Control**

**Training Guide** 

Version 4.3

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# **About This Training Guide**

#### TRAINING GUIDE DESCRIPTION

This training guide provides AFIS users with an overview of the available budgetary control functions that are used to create, manage, and maintain approved budgets. The budget information stored in AFIS can be used to limit and/or track spending.

### **TRAINING GUIDE OBJECTIVES**

In this training guide, you will:

- Review the tables and controls used to manage budgets
- Identify the process of maintaining appropriation budgets
- Identify the process of maintaining department operating budgets
- Identify the process of maintaining decentralized revenue budgets
- Identify the process of maintaining cost structure expenditure budgets
- Identify the process of maintaining grant fund reimbursement budgets

# 1. Budgetary Overview

### **Learning Objectives**

In this lesson, you will:

- Review the budget control lifecycle
- Examine the budget controls
- Identify the available budget structures
- Review the available budget documents
- Review the available budget query pages

#### **Lesson Overview**

In AFIS, budgetary control encompasses several functions and features: budget control lifecycle, budget controls, budget structures, budget documents, and budget queries. Budget controls are rules that are put in place to validate activity on budget and accounting documents and enforce expenditure controls. Budget structures determine the type of budget and are made up of increasing levels of Chart of Accounts detail. Budgets lines are individual records within a specific budget level that are entered and modified in AFIS using budget documents. Budget queries are pages that display detailed information for each budget, level, and line as well as an audit trail of budget updates.

### 1.1. Budget Control Lifecycle

The Chart of Accounts (COA) elements must be defined in AFIS before budgets can be created. These COA elements are used when creating budgets and processing financial transactions. Additionally, all guidelines and constraints must be established on budget control tables. Once the State budget is approved, associated budgets can be created and maintained in AFIS through the use of budget documents. **Error! Reference source not found.** below represents the budget control lifecycle.

### 1.2. Budgetary Controls

AFIS uses guidelines and constraints to control budgets and accounting transactions. Guidelines are budget restrictions that control budgeting documents. Constraints are budget controls that control accounting documents. The guidelines and constraints are defined to enforce controls for Appropriation, Operating Expense, and Grant/Project budgets. Constraints are always checked when a budget line is updated, which means that a constraint error can be issued on an accounting or a budgeting document. Guidelines are only checked when a budget document updates a budget line.

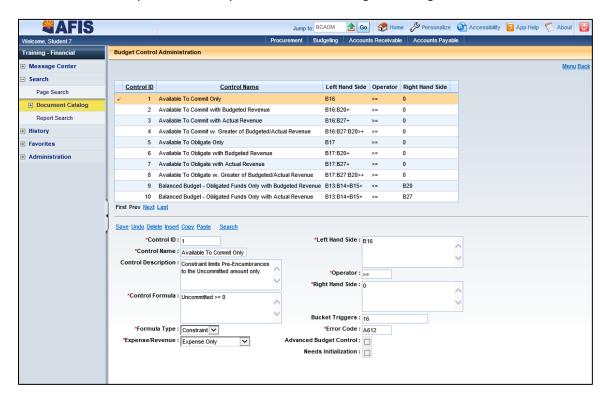
AFIS provides the ability to establish a range of budget control from ones that apply system wide to an individual control that applies to a single budget line only.

The highest level of control is at the System Wide level, which is set on the Budget Control (BUDCON) page. Note that the Budget Control Administration (BCADM) page is for configuring a control, whereas the BUDCON table is for managing the use of a control within the application.

Controls enabled on BUDCON will apply to all budget structures of the same type (expense or revenue), budget levels and budget lines unless specified otherwise at a lower control level.

### **Budget Control Administration**

Online definition of a control is performed on the Budget Control Administration (BCADM) table. Many budget controls are delivered and can be viewed on this table. Budget controls use formulas that compare values to controlled amounts. An example of a control formula is, "Unobligated >=0" which returns an error of specified severity if the value of Unobligated is negative.



Below is an extract of the BCADM page and the activated Constraints and Guidelines to be used in AFIS. These controls will be further refined at lower control points such as BUDLCON. The Allow 'xxxx' fields indicate that the default control of 'No Action' may be overridden at these other control points.

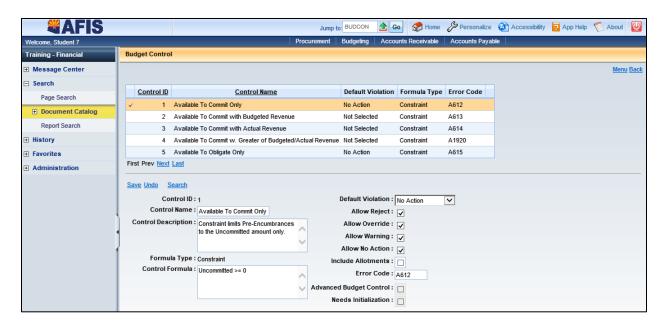
ID	Constraint Name	Formula	Туре	Default Violation	Allow Reject	Allow Override	Allow Warning	Allow No Action	Include Allotments
1	Available To Commit Only	Uncommitted >= 0	Constraint	No Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
5	Available To Obligate Only	Unobligated >= 0	Constraint	No Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
18	Current Budget - Total Expenditures >= 0	Unexpended Accrued >= 0	Constraint	No Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	Current Budget 1	Current Budget >= Sum Child Current Budgets	Guideline	No Action	Yes	No	No	No	No
26	Current Budget Amt: Parent Budget = Child Budget	Current Budget = Sum Child Current Budgets	Guideline	No Action	Yes	No	No	No	No

ID	Constraint Name	Formula	Туре	Default Violation	Allow Reject	Allow Override	Allow Warning	Allow No Action	Include Allotments
27	Current Revenue Budget	Current Revenue Budget = Sum Child Current Revenue Budgets	Guideline	No Action	Yes	No	No	No	No
29	Reimbursement Constraint #3	((Awarded + Revenue Credits) - (Cash Exp. + Accr Exp + Chrg + BES) >= 0	Constraint	No Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
60	Available To Commit Only  – Department Budget	Uncommitted >= 0	Constraint	No Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
61	Available To Obligate Only  – Department Budget	Unobligated >= 0	Constraint	No Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
62	Available To Obligate Including Charges Only	Unobligated >= 0	Constraint	No Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Violation Action	What the Violation Action Means
Reject (most restrictive)	Receive an error and the transaction is not allowed to process.
Require override	Receive an error. If an authorized user overrides the error, the transaction is allowed to process; otherwise, the transaction does not process.
Warning	Receive a warning message, but the transaction is allowed to process.
No Action (least restrictive)	The transaction is allowed to process even though the constraint or guideline has been violated.

### **Budget Control (BUDCON)**

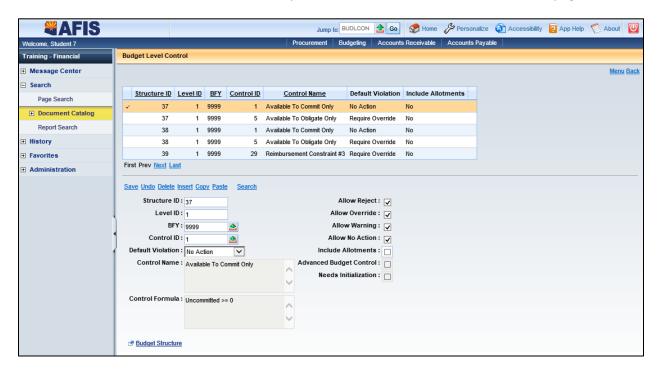
The Budget Control (BUDCON) table lists all of the available constraints and guidelines in AFIS. For each record on the BUDCON table, the formula and allowable options can be set system wide. The controls on the BUDCON table have a Control ID that is used to assign that constraint to a budget structure and level. Only authorized users can access the BUDCON page and changes to existing controls are not recommended without proper caution.



The purpose of BUDCON is to enable those controls that the State plans on using across all Structures and to establish default rules that should apply globally and to define what additional changes may be made to the enabled controls at lower level control points (by structure or individual line).

### **Budget Level Control (BUDLCON)**

The Budget Level Control (BUDLCON) page lists the applied budget controls by budget structure and level. Each control specifies a Control ID which determines the control formula, a Default Violation action, and Allowable action check boxes. Only authorized users can access the BUDLCON page.



The configuration entered on the Budget Level Control (BUDLCON) page will apply to all budget lines for the entered budget structure and budget level combination unless specified otherwise at the lower budget line level on a budget document. The BUDLCON addresses control for decentralized budget requirements.

Budget lines without a displayed BFY value (structures 37 - 40) will read the BUDLCON table with a BFY value of 9999. Those budget lines with a BFY value displayed, will read BUDLCON with that BFY whether it is a regular year or multi-year (9999).

The following is an example of BUDLCON for Department Expense Budget Structure 93 (Division) for budget level 3 only. Note that each of the remaining levels 1 and 2 are also configured on BUDLCON.

Structure ID	Level	BFY	Control	Control Name	Default Violation	Allow Reject	Allow Override	Allow Warning	Allow No Action	Include Allotments
93	3	2015	1	Available To Commit Only	No Action	No	No	No	Yes	No
93	3	2015	5	Available To Obligate Only	No Action	No	No	No	Yes	No

Structure ID	Level	BFY	Control	Control Name	Default Violation	Allow Reject	Allow Override	Allow Warning	Allow No Action	Include Allotments
93	3	2015	60	Available To Commit Only - Departmental Budgets	No Action	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
93	3	2015	61	Available To Obligate Only - Departmental Budgets	Require Override	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
93	3	2015	62	Available To Obligate Including Charges Only	No Action	No	No	No	Yes	No

The Default Violation column indicates whether the control is enabled by default for the Structure ID and Level indicated.

The Allow 'xxx' Columns indicate if the Default Constraint can be changed at a lower level of control. For AFIS, the only lower level control is at the individual Budget Line level on budget documents.

The Include Allotments flag is used to indicate if a control is enabled at the Allotment frequency level. For AFIS, only Accrued and Cash Expense are validated against allotment frequencies.

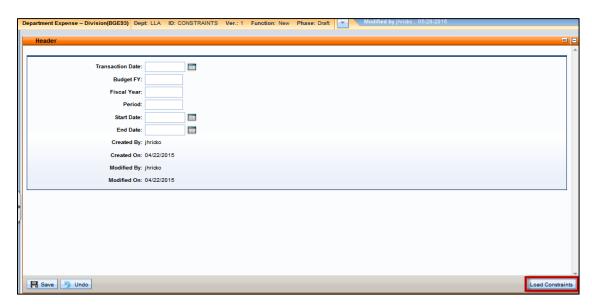
### **Budget Document Line Control**

The Budget Level Control (BUDLCON) page lists the applied budget controls by budget structure and level. Each control specifies a Control ID which determines the control formula, a Default Violation action, and Allowable action check boxes. Only authorized users can access the BUDLCON page.

AFIS provides the ability for the online creation of a budget control specific to a single budget line that is different than what is established system-wide on BUDCON or by budget level on BUDLCON.

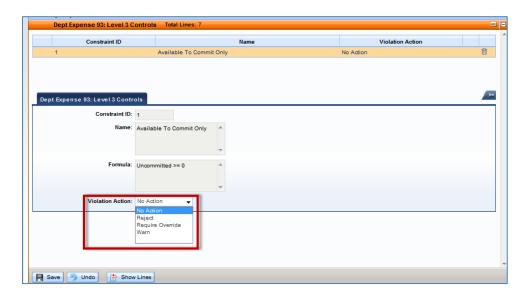
#### To set a budget line control

- 1. Click **Header** from the Secondary Navigation Panel.
  - 2. Select the Load Constraints action.



3. Select the budget level control choice from the Secondary Navigation Panel.





4. From the listing of controls loaded, select the row(s) which need adjusting and set the **Violation Action** to the desired value.

5. An optional step to reduce informational messages is to use the scissors icon to remove controls that were not adjusted. Doing this does not mean that the controls will not apply to the budget line.

### **Appropriation Budget Controls**

Appropriation budget controls have been established to control the budget amounts available to obligate commit and expend at the Appropriation Category level and by allotment period. Controls established for the amount available to commit includes Pre-Encumbrances whereas controls established for available to obligate do not include Pre-Encumbrances.

### **Department Operating Expense Budget Controls**

Spending documents impact the available department operating budget as well as the appropriation budget. Departments may have the ability to override certain errors returned against a decentralized expense budget structure. There are no controls that necessarily restrict a Department Operating Expense budget from exceeding the related Appropriation budget.

### **Grants and Project Budget Controls**

Grant and Project budget controls nave been established to control the budget amounts available to obligate commit and for reimbursement activity. The controls apply to all to grants, programs, and internal jobs that use the Cost structure budget structures.

### **Revenue Budget Controls**

Controls are not currently planned for use on Revenue budgets.

### **Required Budgets**

The Required Budgets (REQBUD) table allows the definition of one or more conditions under which a valid budget line must be found on a given budget structure in order for an accounting transaction (not a budget transaction) to process successfully. The REQBUD table can be used to ensure that a budget structure is required globally.

### 1.3. Budget Structures

In AFIS, a budget structure establishes the budget parameters and system controls for expenditures, revenues, or both. Each budget structure is based on specific combinations of Chart of Accounts (COA) elements.

A budget level is a part of a budget structure. A budget structure must have at least one budget level, although most have more. Each budget level is composed of one or more COA elements grouped together to determine how individual budgets are defined at that level. Budget levels form a strict hierarchy, such that lower budget levels must contain all the COA elements contained in the higher levels and at least one additional COA element.

Each level within the budget structure provides differing levels of detail for its budget lines. Level one at the top provides the least amount of detail (fewest COA elements) and levels two, three, and so on below provide greater detail (with additional COA elements) than the level above. As each level condenses up the budget structure, each level becomes a summary of the lines on the level below. Figure 1 represents an example of budget structure levels.

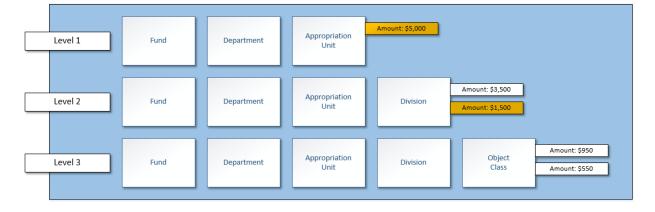


Figure 1: Budget Structure Overview

Multiple budget structures may be used concurrently to address multiple budget controls required by the State. For example, different budget structures may be used for project accounting versus grants accounting, or for expense versus revenue.

The available budget structures and the levels they contain are outlined below. The levels that are listed as (R) are required when setting up a budget, additional levels provided are optional.

### **Appropriation/Allotment**

The Appropriation/Allotment budget structure is used to maintain the State approved budget.

### **Budget Structure 90 – Appropriation/Allotment Budget**

Level 1 (R) – Fund Group: Dept: Appr Category

#### Revenue

The Revenue budget structure is used to track revenue, not to limit incoming funds.

### **Budget Structure 94 - Revenue**

Level 1 (R) – Fund: Dept: Revenue Class

Level 2 – Fund: Dept: Revenue Class: Revenue Source

Level 3 – Fund: Dept: Revenue Class: Revenue Source: Dept Revenue Source

### **Department**

Departments can select the operating expense budget structure that aligns most closely to their needs.

### **Budget Structure 91 – Department Budget Structure – Bureau**

Level 1 (R) – Dept: Appr Category: Fund

Level 2 (R) – Dept: Appr Category: Fund: Appr Unit: Division

Level 3 – Dept: Appr Category: Fund: Appr Unit: Division: Bureau

Level 4 – Dept: Appr Category: Fund: Appr Unit: Division: Bureau: Dept Obj Group

### **Budget Structure 92 – Department Budget Structure – District**

Level 1 (R) – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit

Level 2 (R) – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division

Level 3 (R) – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division: District

Level 4 (R) – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division: District: Obj Class

### **Budget Structure 93 – Department Budget Structure – Division**

Level 1 (R) - Fund: Dept: Appr Unit

Level 2 (R) – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division

Level 3 (R) – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division: Obj Class

### **Budget Structure 95 - Department Budget Structure - Unit**

Level 1 (R) – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit

Level 2 (R) – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division

Level 3 – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division: District

Level 4 – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division: District: Bureau

Level 5 – Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division: District: Bureau: Section

Level 6 - Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division: District: Bureau: Section: Unit

Level 7 - Fund: Dept: Appr Unit: Division: District: Bureau: Section: Unit: Obj Class

#### **Cost Structures – Phase**

Cost structures are used when spending is offset or matched by reimbursements. Cost structures can be maintained at the Phase level by combining budget structure 37 and 40.

### **Budget Structure 37 – Program Phase Revenue and Expense**

Level 1 (R) - Dept: Major Program

Level 2 (R) – Dept: Major Program: Program

Level 3 (R) – Dept: Major Program: Program: Phase

### **Budget Structure 40 – Program Phase Reimbursable**

Level 1 (R) – Dept: Major Program: Program: Phase: Fund Profile: Fund Priority

Level 2 (R) - Dept: Major Program: Program: Phase: Fund Profile: Fund Priority: Fund Line

### **Cost Structures – Period**

Cost Structures can be maintained at the Period level by combining budget structure 38 and 39.

### **Budget Structure 38 – Grant Program Period Revenue and Expense**

Level 1 (R) - Dept: Major Program

Level 2 (R) – Dept: Major Program: Program

Level 3 (R) - Dept: Major Program: Program: Program Period

### **Budget Structure 39 – Grant Program Reimbursable**

Level 1 (R) - Dept: Major Program: Program: Program Period: Fund Profile: Fund Priority

Level 2 (R) – Dept: Major Program: Program: Program Period: Fund Profile: Fund Priority: Fund Line

### 1.4. Budget Documents

The Budget (BG) document type is used to meet all of the various needs in the Budget area. A budget document enables users to create new budget lines as well as to modify, deactivate, reactivate, and delete existing budget lines in a particular budget structure. With the exception of the auto generation feature on the Required Budget table, the budget document is the only way to create new budget lines.

The budget document operates differently from accounting documents in several respects:

- Budget documents contain an Increase/Decrease field that is used in conjunction with a
  Dollar Amount field to determine how to update a budget line. That dollar amount field
  cannot be negative, where on accounting documents, negatives as well as positives are
  generally permitted.
- Budget documents cannot have a Document Function of Modification or Cancellation. Therefore, there will never be a version number of a budget document greater than one. On a budget document line, users enter a 'delta' amount that is used to update the budget line rather than the desired 'final' amount.
- Budget documents post to the Budget Journal only not the Accounting Journal.
   Additionally, they do not post to the Budget Journal with posting lines but directly from the budget document lines.
- The accounting and posting lines from accounting documents infer all rollups for the COA entered. Budget document lines and posting lines only contain the COA and rollup values entered.

Each budget structure has a unique document that is used to create budgets within that budget structure. One budget document is used to establish all the levels for a single budget line. Budget documents are also used to increase, decrease, deactivate, reactivate, or delete existing budget lines.

Budget document codes are listed in Table 1 below along with the Budget Structure that they correspond to.

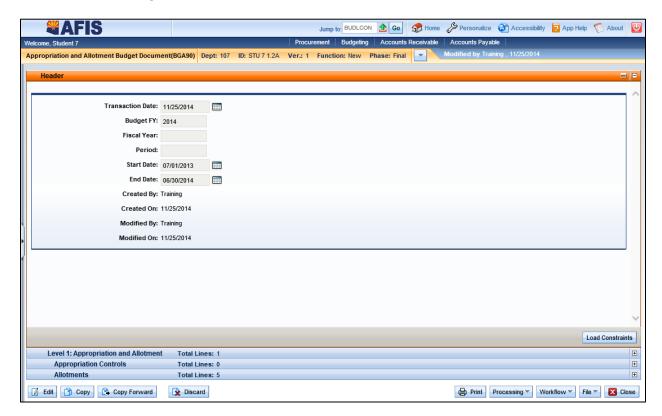
**Table 1: Budget Structure Document Codes** 

Budget Structure	Name	Document Code
90	Appropriation/Allotment Budget	BGA90
91	Department – Bureau	BGE91
92	Department – District	BGE92
93	Department – Division	BGE93
94	Revenue	BGR94
95	Department – Unit	BGE95
37	Program Phase Revenue and Expense	BGPHE
40	Program Phase Reimbursement	BGPHR
38	Program Period Revenue and Expense	BGPDE
39	Program Period Reimbursement	BGPDR

All Budget documents are comprised of a Header section and subsequent Budget Level and Control sections.

### **Budget Document Header**

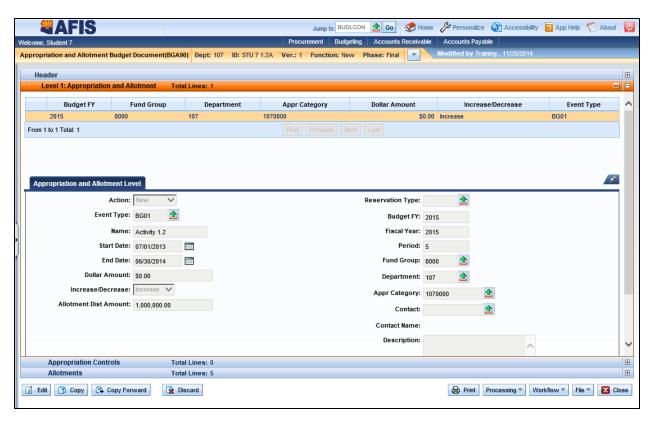
The Header section of a budget document identifies the Transaction Date, Budget Fiscal Year (BFY), Fiscal Year, Accounting Period, Start Date, and End Date for the document.



### **Budget Level Sections**

Budget lines are maintained on a Budget Level section of the document. Budget Level sections identify the Chart of Accounts elements for each level of control within the budget structure. The number of levels and the COA elements controlled by each level vary for each budget structure. Each budget level allows users to create or modify a budget line with the associated dollar amount of the line.

It is important to note that budget lines can be created with a line amount of \$0. This effectively creates a way to track spending without setting any limitations on the amount that can be spent against a specific budget.



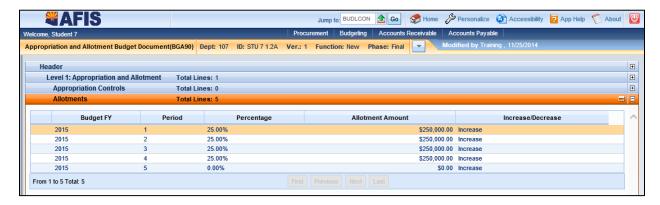
### **Budget Controls Sections**

Each budget level is followed by a Budget Controls section which contains and defines line level controls for lines in a budget. Only authorized users with appropriate security permission are able to access the controls for a budget level.



#### **Allotment Periods**

Creating allotment periods is part of establishing budgets. Allotments are required for Appropriation Budgets and Revenue Budgets.

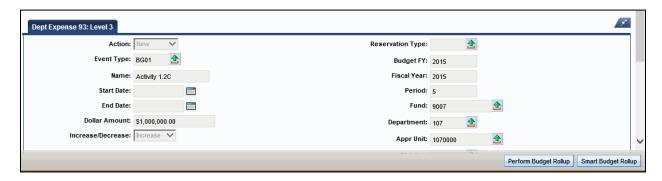


The allotment periods for an appropriation are quarterly. Unused allotments are carried forward to the next allotment period increasing the available allotment within the next period. Cash Expenditures are limited to the amount available for the year to date allotments amount.

Using the appropriation allotment example illustrated above note that five allotment lines have been established. The four quarterly allotment lines do not have to be distributed equally at 25%, however they cannot exceed a total of 100%. Allotment Period 5 for appropriation budgets (Period 13 for revenue budgets) must be established at 0% (\$0.00) as an accumulator bucket to accommodate the year end processing. Specifically, appropriation allotment Period 5, or a roll forward period, is used by the application to determine the appropriation amount for the fiscal year end Budget Lapse process.

### **Budget Rollups**

Two buttons located on the budget document are labeled Perform Budget Rollup and Smart Budget Rollup. Both buttons will summarize budget lines above the lowest level where lines have been entered, but the Smart Budget Rollup is the preferred method since it makes it easier to create balanced budget lines and simplifies data entry.



The Name and Description fields are not rolled up to higher levels on budget documents when the Perform Budget Rollup or Smart Budget Rollup actions are taken.

The Smart Budget Rollup performs the following when invoked:

- 1. Performs a save on the entire budget document.
  - 2. Determines if budget lines exist on the document for a level greater than 1.
  - 3. Deletes all budget lines, links, and line level controls above the lowest budget level entered on the document.
  - 4. Saves those deletions.
  - 5. Takes the budget line(s) at the lowest budget level and summarizes those lines on key elements that match the definition of the next upper budget level, retaining unique Event Type and Action values.
  - 6. Inserts and saves summarized lines automatically created. Repeats Steps 5 and 6 with the current summary level for each progressively higher budget levels, until Level 1 is finished.
  - 7. For each parent budget line, at levels higher than the lowest in the document with an Action of New, a lookup is performed to the respective budget level table to see if the line exists. If it exists, the Action is set to Modify. If not, the Action is left as New.
  - 8. Resets all Change Evaluation Tracking fields used by the system to prompt a user that changes made, since the last rollup may require another rollup.

The Performs Budget Rollup performs the following when invoked:

- 1. Performs a save on the entire budget document.
  - 2. Finds if budget lines exist on the document for a level greater than 1.
  - 3. Takes the budget line(s) at the lowest budget level and summarizes those lines on key elements that match the definition of the next upper budget level, retaining unique Event Type and Action values.
  - 4. Inserts and saves the summarized lines automatically created. Repeats Steps 5 and 6 with the current summary level for each progressively higher budget levels until Level 1 is finished.
  - 5. Resets all Change Evaluation Tracking fields used by the system to prompt a user that changes made since the last rollup may require another rollup.

### 1.5. Budget Query Pages

Budget query pages exist for every level within each budget structure. Summary query pages exist for the lowest required level and several optional levels on Appropriation, Revenue, and Department Operating budget structures.

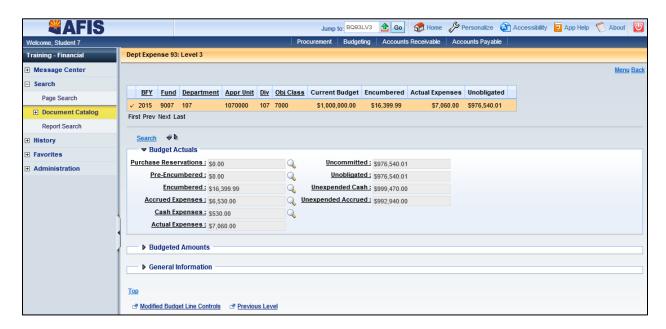
Table 2 below lists the budget query pages and summary query pages by budget structure.

**Table 2: Budget Structure Query Pages** 

Budget Structure	Name	Query Pages	Summary Query
90	Appropriation/Allotment Budget	BQ90LV1	ESUM90L1
91	Department – Bureau	BQ91LV1	
		BQ91LV2	ESUM91L2
		BQ91LV3	
		BQ91LV4	
92	Department – District	BQ92LV1	
		BQ92LV2	
		BQ92LV3	
		BQ92LV4	ESUM92L4
93	Department – Division	BQ93LV1	
		BQ93LV2	
		BQ93LV3	ESUM93L3
94	Revenue	BQ94LV1	RSUM94L1
		BQ94LV2	
		BQ94LV3	RSUM94L3
95	Department – Unit	BQ95LV1	
		BQ95LV2	ESUM95L2
		BQ95LV3	ESUM95L3
		BQ95LV4	
		BQ95LV5	
		BQ95LV6	
		BQ95LV7	ESUM95L7
37	Program Phase Revenue and Expense	BQ37LV1	
		BQ37LV2	
		BQ37LV3	
40	Program Phase Reimbursement	BQ40LV1	
		BQ40LV2	
38	Program Period Revenue and Expense	BQ38LV1	
		BQ38LV2	
		BQ38LV3	
39	Program Period Reimbursement	BQ39LV1	
		BQ39LV2	

### **Query Pages**

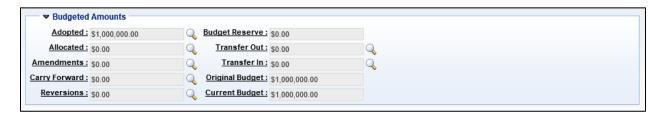
Query pages can be accessed by entering the page code into the Jump to box in the Primary Navigation Panel. Each query page displays the budget lines in a grid at the top of the page and three sections below for the selected line.



The Budget Actuals section displays the balances for encumbrances and expenses along with calculated amounts for uncommitted, unobligated, and unexpended cash.



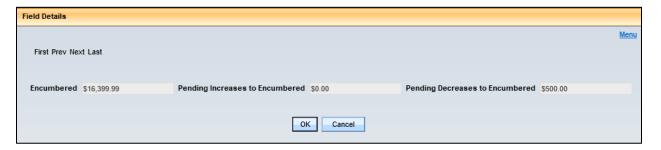
The Budgeted Amounts section displays the original and current budgeted amounts along with any transfers in or out of the budget.



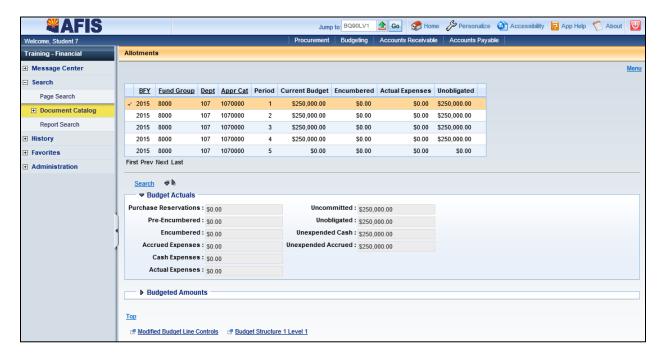
The General Information section contains the information for the budget line such as the Name, Manager, Description, House Bill Number, and Start/End Dates.



The labels for each field in the Budget Actuals and Budgeted Amounts sections are clickable links that will display the pending increases and decreases for that value. The Magnifying Glass icons allow users to drill down and view the transactions that have impacted the amount shown in the field. For example, the encumbered amount is impacted by Encumbrance documents that have been processed for the selected budget line.



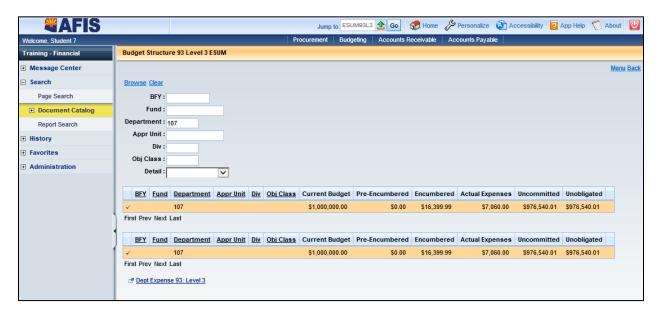
On the query page for Budget Structure 90 Level 1, the Allotments link at the bottom will display the configured allotments for the selected budget line.



On the query pages for Expense Budget Structures 91, 92, 93, and 95, the Next Level and Previous Level links allow users to navigate to the other level query pages for the budget structure.

### **Summary Query Pages**

Summary query pages allow users to see combined totals for any COA elements in the budget structure. These pages are available primarily at the lowest required level for a budget structure because they will summarize the data across budget lines for any COA elements that have been defined for the structure.



# 2. Appropriation Budgets

### **Learning Objectives**

In this lesson, you will:

- Examine the Appropriation budget creation process
- Amend an Appropriation budget
- Transfer an Appropriation budget
- Review the Relief Bill budget process

BGE1 BGE3

Review the budget deactivation process

#### **Lesson Overview**

Appropriation budgets are defined in legislation and approved by the Governor for the State of Arizona. This lesson reviews the process of creating, amending, and transferring Appropriation budgets in AFIS. This lesson also reviews the Relief Bill and budget lapse process in AFIS.

### 2.1. Appropriation Budgets

Appropriation budgets use budget structure 90 and are established in AFIS through the creation of a BGA90 document. Budget structure 90 and the BGA90 document consist of only one level for budget line definition. Each budget line created in Level 1 on an Appropriation budget document can have Appropriation Controls and Allotments specified which further control and define the breakdown for the appropriated funds.

The purpose of each line on a budget document is driven by the combination of the Line Action and Event Type selected. The valid event types on the BGA90 document are listed in Table 3 below:

<b>Event Type</b>	Name
BG01	Adopt an Expense Budget
BG03	Amend an Expense Budget
BG05	Revert an Expense Budget
BG06	Transfer In an Expense Budget
BG07	Transfer Out an Expense Budget
BG08	Deactivate Budget Line
BG09	Activate Budget Line
BG10	Delete Budget Line

Adopt Expense Budget Exception

Amend an Expense Budget Exception

**Table 3: Appropriation Budget Structure Event Types** 

#### **ACTIVITY 2.1**

### **Create an Appropriation Budget**

#### Scenario

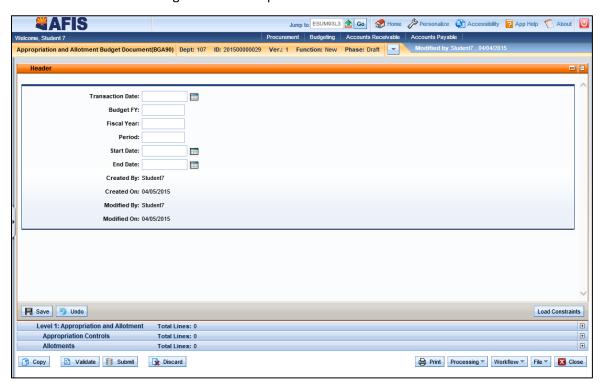
The Secretary of State has published the budget related bills. You are responsible for creating the budget in AFIS based on the published data.

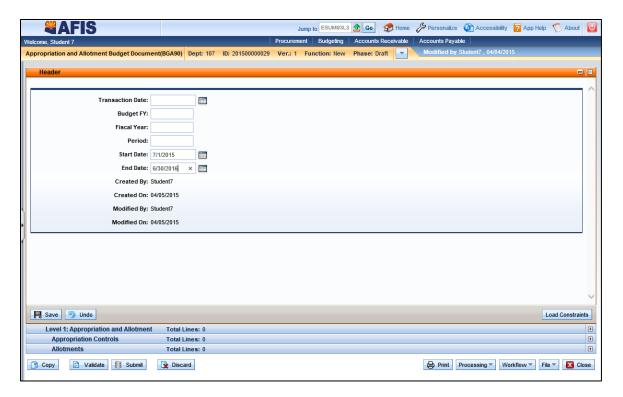
#### Setup

✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

### Steps

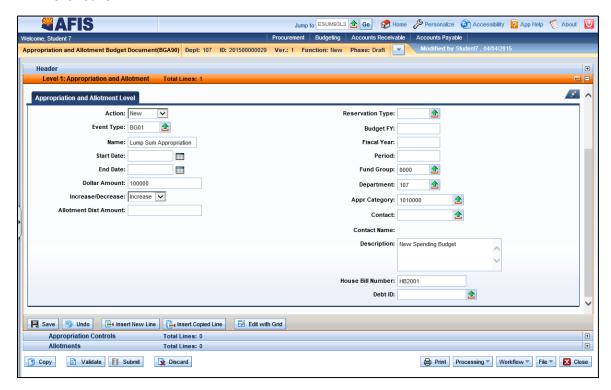
- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click Search.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.
  - 4. In the **Code** field, enter **BGA90**.
  - 5. In the **Dept.** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 6. Check the Auto Numbering check box.
  - 7. Click Create. The budget document opens.





- B. Complete the Level 1: Appropriation and Allotment section.
  - 1. Click on the Level 1: Appropriation and Allotment section.
  - 2. Click Insert New Line. The Action defaults to New.
  - 3. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG01**, Adopt an Expense Budget.
  - 4. In the Name field, enter Lump Sum Appropriation.
  - 5. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **100000**.
  - 6. Observe the default Increase/Decrease action is Increase.
  - 7. In the **Fund Group** field, enter **1000**.
  - 8. In the **Department** field, enter the data from your student data card.
  - 9. In the **Appr Category** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 10. In the **Description** field, enter **New Spending Budget**.
  - 11. In the House Bill Number field, enter the data from your student data card.

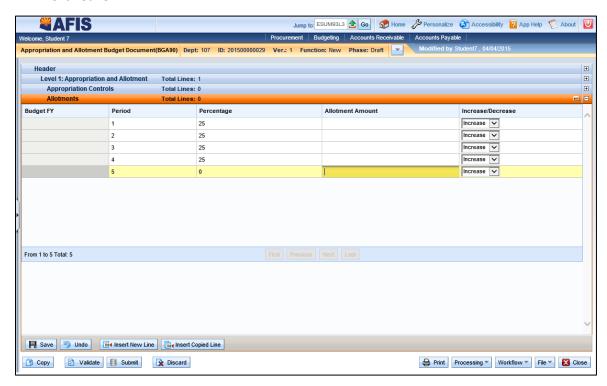
#### 12. Click Save.



#### C. Complete the Allotments section.

- 1. Click on the **Allotments** section.
- 2. Click Insert New Line 5 times to add 5 blank lines.
- 3. In the first line, click the cell under Period.
- 4. In the **Period** field, enter **1** and press **tab**.
- 5. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **25**, press **tab** 3 times.
- 6. In the second row, **Period** field, enter **2**, and press **tab**.
- 7. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **25**, press **tab** 3 times.
- 8. In the third row, **Period** field, enter **3**, and press **tab**.
- 9. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **25**, press **tab** 3 times.
- 10. In the fourth row, **Period** field, enter **4**, and press **tab**.
- 11. The Percentage field is selected. Enter 25, press tab 3 times.
- 12. In the fifth row, **Period** field, enter 5, and press tab.
- 13. The Percentage field is selected. Enter 0.

#### 14. Click Save.



- D. Validate and submit the document.
  - 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
  - 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
  - 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

### 2.2. Appropriation Budget Amendments

Modification or amendment of an Appropriation budget requires the creation and submission of the same budget document type that was used to create the budget line. For Appropriation budgets, the document code is BGA90. The Line Action is changed to Modify and the Event Type selected is BG03, Amend an Expense Budget.

When a budget line is amended, the Increase/Decrease field needs to be set so that the dollar amount entered is either added to or subtracted from the current budget amount. This value represents the change in budget amount and is different than accounting documents where a new value is entered.

#### **ACTIVITY 2.2**

### **Modify an Appropriation Budget**

#### **Scenario**

The Secretary of State has published the budget related bills. You are responsible for amending the budget in AFIS based on the published data and required changes.

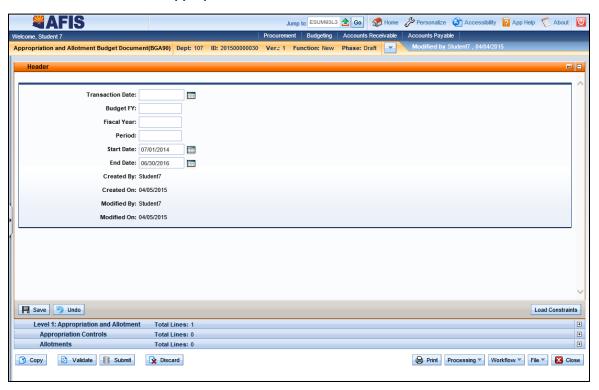
#### Setup

✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

### Steps

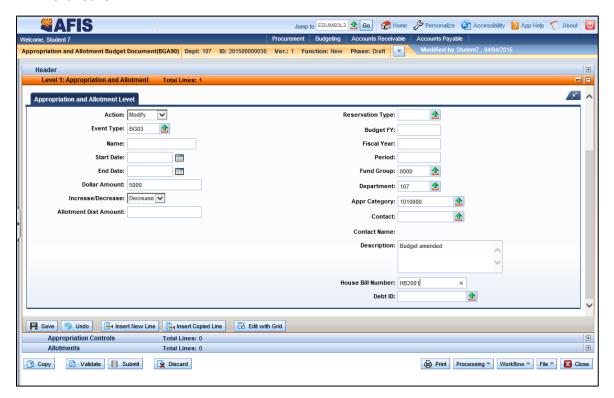
- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click Search.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.
  - 4. In the **Code** field, enter **BGA90**.
  - 5. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 6. Check the Auto Numbering check box.
  - 7. Click **Create**. The Budget document opens.
- B. Complete the Header section of the budget document.
  - 1. In the **Start Date** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 2. In the **End Date** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.

3. Click on the Level 1: Appropriation and Allotment section.



- C. Complete the Level 1: Appropriation and Allotment section.
  - 1. Click Insert New Line.
  - 2. Set the Action field to Modify.
  - 3. In the Event Type field, enter BG03, Amend an Expense Budget.
  - 4. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **5000**.
  - 5. Set the Increase/Decrease field to Decrease.
  - 6. In the **Fund Group** field, enter **1000**.
  - 7. In the **Department** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 8. In the Appr Category field, enter the data from your student data card.
  - 9. In the **Description** field, enter **Budget amended**.
  - 10. In the House Bill Number field, enter the data from your student data card.

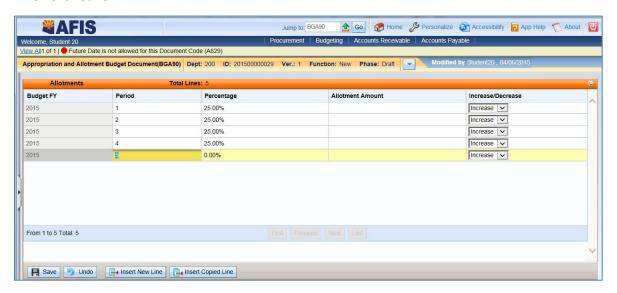
#### 11. Click Save.



#### D. Complete the Allotments section.

- 1. Click on the Allotments section.
- 2. Click Insert New Line 5 times to add 5 blank lines.
- 3. In the first line, click the cell under Period.
- 4. In the **Period** field, enter **1** and press **tab**.
- 5. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **25**, press **tab** 2 times.
- 6. In the Increase/Decrease dropdown, select Decrease, and press tab.
- 7. In the second row, **Period** field, enter **2**, and press **tab**.
- 8. The Percentage field is selected. Enter 25, press tab 2 times.
- 9. In the Increase/Decrease dropdown, select Decrease, and press tab.
- 10. In the third row, **Period** field, enter **3**, and press **tab**.
- 11. The Percentage field is selected. Enter 25, press tab 2 times.
- 12. In the Increase/Decrease dropdown, select Decrease, and press tab.
- 13. In the fourth row, **Period** field, enter **4**, and press **tab**.
- 14. The Percentage field is selected. Enter 25, press tab 2 times.
- 15. In the Increase/Decrease dropdown, select Decrease, and press tab.
- 16. In the fifth row, **Period** field, enter **5**, and press tab.
- 17. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **0**.

#### 18. Click Save.



- E. Validate and submit the document.
  - 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
  - 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
  - 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

### 2.3. Appropriation Transfer

When budget authority needs to be transferred from one budget line to another, a pair of balancing transfer in and transfer out lines must be created on an Appropriation budget (BGA90) document. The event type entered on the budget line tells AFIS to perform a transfer. For the transfer out, the line Action is Modify, but for the transfer in, the line Action can be either New, which establishes a budget, or Modify, which modifies an existing budget.

- Event Type BG07 Transfer Out an Expense Budget
- Event Type BG06 Transfer In and Expense Budget

It is important to note that when budget amounts are transferred out, the Increase/Decrease field is set to **Increase** which will subtract the dollar amount entered from the specified budget line. When budget amounts are transferred in, the Increase/Decrease field is again set to **Increase** which will add the amount to the new or existing budget line.

#### **ACTIVITY 2.3**

### **Transfer an Appropriation Budget**

#### **Scenario**

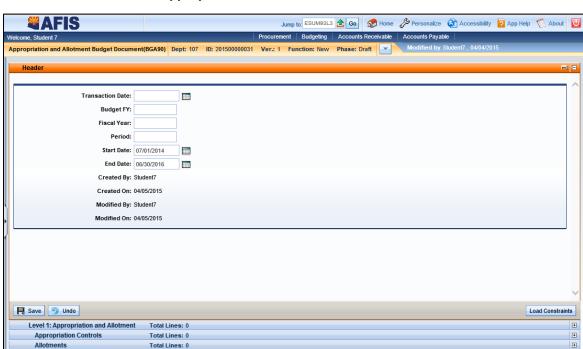
Your department has established a need to transfer appropriation authority for \$10,000 budgeted dollars to another department. You will complete the budget transfer using the Appropriation budget document.

#### Setup

✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

#### Steps

- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click **Search**.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.
  - 4. In the **Code** field, enter **BGA90**.
  - 5. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 6. Check the **Auto Numbering** check box.
  - 7. Click **Create**. The Budget document opens.
- B. Complete the Header section of the budget document.
  - 1. In the **Transaction Date** field, enter **today's date**, or leave blank for default.
  - 2. In the **Budget FY** field, enter the *current BFY*, or leave blank for default.
  - 3. In the **Fiscal Year** field, enter the *current FY*, or leave blank for default.
  - 4. In the **Start Date** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 5. In the **End Date** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.



6. Click on the Level 1: Appropriation and Allotment section.

C. Complete the Level 1: Appropriation and Allotment section.

Discard

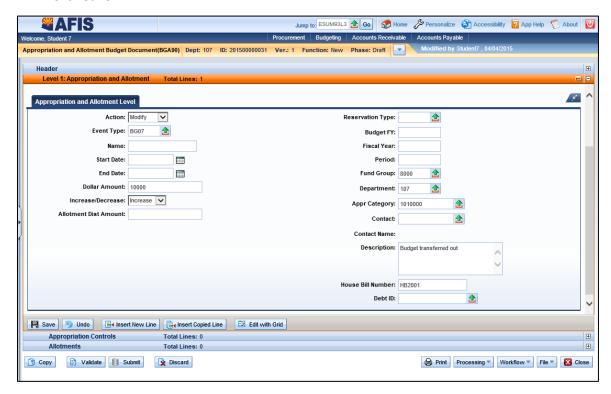
1. Click Insert New Line.

- 2. Set the **Action** field to **Modify**.
- 3. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG07**, Transfer Out an Expense Budget.
- 4. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **10000**.
- 5. Leave the Increase/Decrease field set to Increase. This is because the Transfer Out budget amount is subtracted to arrive at the Current Budget so an "Increase" transfers authority out.

Print Processing Workflow File Close

- 6. In the **Fund Group** field, enter **1000**.
- 7. In the **Department** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
- 8. In the Appr Category field, enter the data from your student data card.
- 9. In the **Description** field, enter **Budget transferred out**.
- 10. In the House Bill Number field, enter the data from your student data card.

#### 11. Click Save.

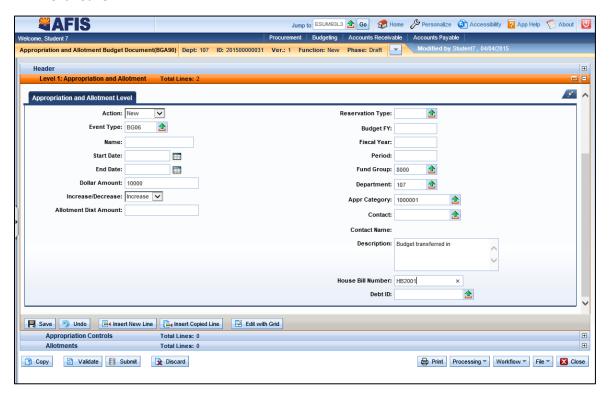


#### D. Complete the Allotments section.

- 1. Click on the Allotments section.
- 2. Click Insert New Line 5 times to add 5 blank lines.
- 3. In the first line, click the cell under Period.
- 4. In the **Period** field, enter **1** and press **tab**.
- 5. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **25**, press **tab** 2 times.
- 6. In the Increase/Decrease dropdown, select Increase, and press tab.
- 7. In the second row, **Period** field, enter **2**, and press **tab**.
- 8. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **25**, press tab **2** times.
- 9. In the Increase/Decrease dropdown, select Increase, and press tab.
- 10. In the third row, **Period** field, enter **3**, and press **tab**.
- 11. The Percentage field is selected. Enter 25, press tab 2 times.
- 12. In the Increase/Decrease dropdown, select Increase, and press tab.
- 13. In the fourth row, **Period** field, enter **4**, and press **tab**.
- 14. The Percentage field is selected. Enter 25, press tab 2 times.
- 15. In the Increase/Decrease dropdown, select Increase, and press tab.
- 16. In the fifth row, **Period** field, enter **5**, and press tab.
- 17. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **0**.

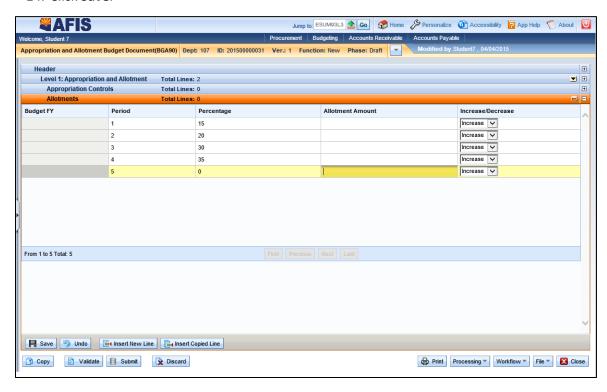
#### 18. Click Save.

- E. Add a line to transfer in the same amount for the other department.
  - 1. Click the Level 1 component
  - 2. Click Insert New Line.
  - 3. Set the **Action** field to **New**.
  - 4. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG06**, Transfer In an Expense Budget.
  - 5. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **10000**.
  - 6. Leave the Increase/Decrease field set to Increase.
  - 7. In the **Fund Group** field, enter **1000**.
  - 8. In the **Department** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 9. In the Appr Category field, enter 1000001.
  - 10. In the **Description** field, enter **Budget transferred in**.
  - 11. In the House Bill Number field, enter the data from your student data card.
  - 12. Click Save.



- F. Complete the Allotments section.
  - 1. Click the **Allotments** section.
  - 2. Click Insert New Line 5 times to add 5 blank lines.
  - 3. In the first line, click the cell under Period.
  - 4. In the **Period** field, enter **1** and press **tab**.
  - 5. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **15**, press **tab** 3 times.
  - 6. In the second row, **Period** field, enter **2**, and press **tab**.
  - 7. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **20**, press **tab** 3 times.

- 8. In the third row, **Period** field, enter **3**, and press **tab**.
- 9. The Percentage field is selected. Enter 30, press tab 3 times.
- 10. In the fourth row, **Period** field, enter **4**, and press **tab**.
- 11. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **35**, press **tab** 3 times.
- 12. In the fifth row, **Period** field, enter 5, and press tab.
- 13. The **Percentage** field is selected. Enter **0**.
- 14. Click Save.



- G. Validate and submit the document.
  - 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
  - 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
  - 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

# 2.4. Relief Bill Budgets

An agency may submit a request for inclusion in the Relief Bill process if a claim is presented which is more than one fiscal year and less than four fiscal years old and if sufficient funds remain in the reverted appropriation to pay the claim. The Department of Administration shall present the claim to the legislature requesting an appropriation of monies sufficient for payment of the claim.

# 2.5. Appropriation Budget Lapse Process

When an Appropriation budget reaches the End Date specified, the budget lapses. This means that any funds that remain unspent or unencumbered are lapsed. Setting the proper Start and End Dates for an Appropriation budget line is very important since these dates controls the lapse process for the budget.

### **Inactivate Appropriation Budgets**

When a budget line is deactivated, that effectively stops all activity against it. When performed on a higher budget level, deactivation will stop processing against all lower level budget lines. Therefore, it is important to deactivate only at the proper level. Because of this, it is not necessary to deactivate a series of parent and child budget lines. Also, for this reason, rollup actions do not work with deactivation or reactivation, since this could cause unforeseen problems with existing budgets.

# 3. Departmental Budgets

### **Learning Objectives**

In this lesson, you will:

- Identify the available department operating budget structures
- Establish a departmental operating budget
- Amend a departmental operating budget
- Transfer a departmental operating budget
- Research a department operating budget structure

#### **Lesson Overview**

Department operating budgets provide a way to capture and display expenditures compared to a preestablished plan. In this lesson, users review the operating budget structures and event types. Users will also create, modify, and transfer an expense budget.

### 3.1. Departmental Operating Budgets

The departmental operating budgets are used to track and limit expenses. When an expense document is processed in AFIS, the system will perform a check against the requesting department's budget and only allow the transaction if sufficient funds are available.

Departments can choose the budget structure that best suits their needs from the available budget structures in AFIS. The budget structures used by departments to track expenses and the COA detail they provide are:

- Budget Structure 91 Bureau
- Budget Structure 92 District
- Budget Structure 93 Division
- Budget Structure 95 Unit

Some departments may choose to use more levels of detail within a budget structure when creating budget line entries than other departments. This flexibility allows departments to track and report on expenses as necessary.

It is important to note that budget lines can be created with a line amount of \$0. This effectively creates a way to track spending without setting any limitations on the amount that can be spent against a specific budget.

### 3.2. Establish Operating Budgets

The documents used to create and modify departmental operating budgets are the BGE91, BGE92, BGE93, and BGE95. These documents correspond to the chosen budget structure. The only differences between the documents are the levels that are available for entry. Only the required levels within a budget structure must be defined; however, users should start at the lowest level to be used when creating a new budget line. This allows the higher levels to be automatically calculated using on the Smart Roll Up feature.

For example, if a department is using budget structure 95 and wants to track expenses at the Unit level, the department user would enter all budget information in Level 6 on a BGE95 document and use the Smart Roll Up feature to calculate the amounts for levels 1 through 5.

The valid event types on the BGE## documents are listed in Table 4 below:

<b>Event Type</b>	Name
BG01	Adopt an Expense Budget
BG03	Amend an Expense Budget
BG06	Transfer In an Expense Budget
BG07	Transfer Out an Expense Budget
BG08	Deactivate Budget Line
BG09	Activate Budget Line
BG10	Delete Budget Line

**Table 4: Department Expense Budget Event Types** 

#### **ACTIVITY 3.2**

# **Create an Operating Budget**

#### Scenario

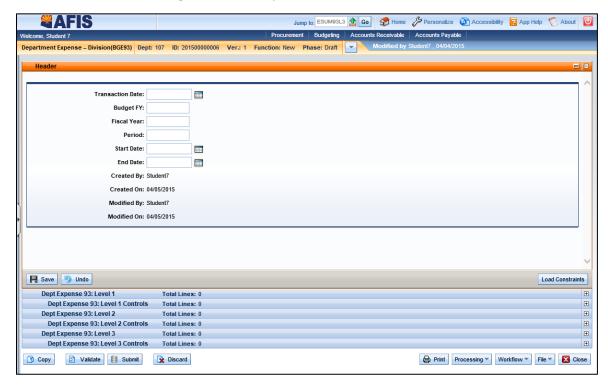
Your department is ready to establish its operating budget based on the forecasted department requirements. You are responsible for creating the BGE93 document in AFIS to establish the budget lines using budget structure 93 to record at the Object Class level; Level 3 in the budget structure.

### Setup

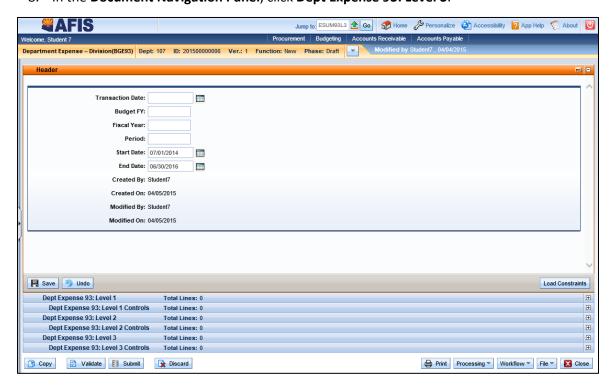
✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click **Search**.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.

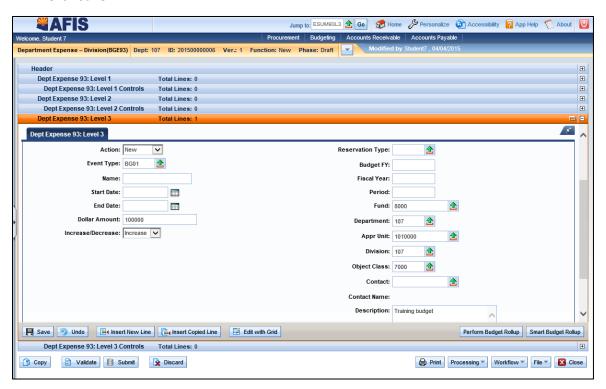
- 4. In the Code field, enter BGE93.
- 5. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 6. Check the Auto Numbering check box.
- 7. Click Create. The budget document opens.



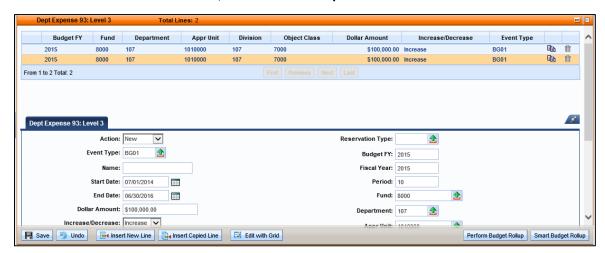
8. In the Document Navigation Panel, click Dept Expense 93: Level 3.



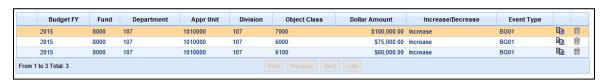
- B. Complete the Dept Expense 93: Level 3 section.
  - 1. Click Insert New Line. The Action defaults to New.
  - 2. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG01**, Adopt an Expense Budget.
  - 3. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **100000**.
  - 4. Observe the default Increase/Decrease action is Increase.
  - 5. In the Fund field, enter 1000
  - 6. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 7. In the **Appr Unit** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 8. In the **Division** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 9. In the **Object Class** field, enter **7000**.
  - 10. In the **Description** field, enter *Training budget*.
  - 11. Click the **Smart Budget Rollup** button.
  - 12. Click Save.



- C. Create the rest of the budget lines.
  - 1. At the top of the section, click the **Copy Line** icon.
  - 2. At the bottom of the section, click the **Insert Copied Line** button.



- 3. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **75000**.
- 4. In the Object Class field, enter 6000.
- 5. Click the **Insert Copied Line** button.
- 6. In the **Dollar** Amount field, enter **60000**.
- 7. In the Object Class field, enter 6100.
- 8. Click the Smart Budget Rollup button.
- 9. Click Save.

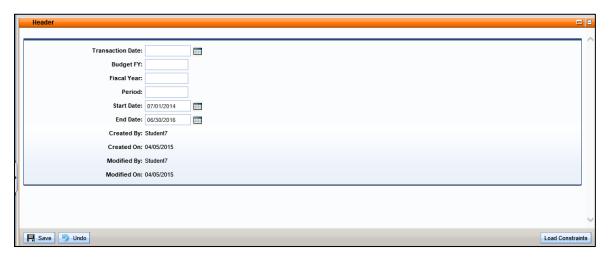


- D. Review the rollup amounts in Level 1 of the budget document.
  - 1. In the Document Navigation Panel, click **Dept Expense 93: Level 1**.
  - 2. Observe the Dollar Amount for the line that has been created automatically in this section of the document is \$235,000; the sum of the three lines on Level 3 with the same Department, Appr Unit, and Fund.



#### F. Load Constraints

- 1. Click Header Panel.
  - 2. Click Load Constraints at the bottom of the Header Screen.



- 3. In the **Document Navigation Panel**, click **Dept Expense 93: Level 3 Controls**.
- 4. Observe the Constraint ID information and Edit Grid option.



- E. Validate and submit the document.
  - 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
  - 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
  - 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

# 3.3. Amend Operating Budgets

Departments may need to amend operating budgets based on updates and changes to forecast data. Modification, or amendment, of a departmental operating budget requires the creation and submission of the same budget document type that was used to create the budget line. For example, if the department uses budget structure 91 then the document used to create the budget line is the BGE91. On the document budget lines, the Line Action is changed to Modify and the event type selected is BG03, Amend an Expense Budget.

When a budget line is amended, the Increase/Decrease field needs to be set so that the dollar amount entered is either added to or subtracted from the current budget amount. This value represents the change in budget amount and is different than accounting documents where a new value is entered.

#### **ACTIVITY 3.3**

# **Amend an Operating Budget**

#### Scenario

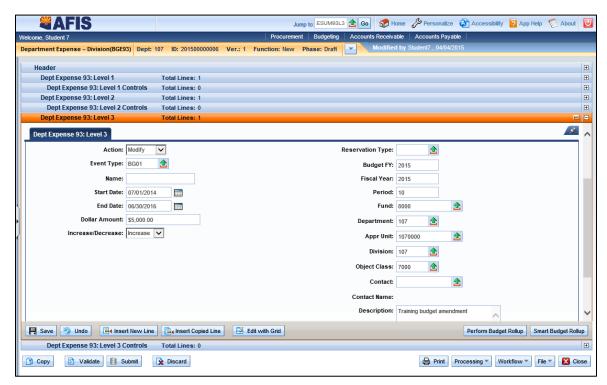
Your department needs to amend its operating budget based on the forecasted department requirements. You are responsible for creating the BGE93 document in AFIS to amend the budget lines using budget structure 93 to record at the Object Class level; Level 3 in the budget structure.

#### Setup

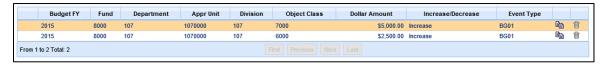
✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click **Search**.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.
  - 4. In the Code field, enter BGE93.
  - 5. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 6. Check the **Auto Numbering** check box.
  - 7. Click **Create**. The budget document opens.
- B. Complete the Dept Expense 93: Level 3 section.
  - 1. Click Insert New Line. The Action defaults to New.
  - 2. Change the **Action** to **Modify**.
  - 3. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG03**, Amend an Expense Budget.
  - 4. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **5000**.
  - 5. Observe the default Increase/Decrease action is Increase.
  - 6. In the **Fund** field, enter **1000**
  - 7. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 8. In the **Appr Unit** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 9. In the **Division** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 10. In the Object Class field, enter 7000.
  - 11. In the **Description** field, enter *Training budget amendment*.
  - 12. Click the Smart Budget Rollup button.

#### 13. Click Save.



- C. Create the rest of the amended budget lines.
  - 1. At the top of the section, click the **Copy Line** icon.
  - 2. At the bottom of the section, click the **Insert Copied Line** button.
  - 3. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **2500**.
  - 4. In the Object Class field, enter 6000.
  - 5. Click the **Smart Budget Rollup** button.
  - 6. Click Save.



- D. Review the rollup amounts in Level 1 of the budget document.
  - 1. In the Document Navigation Panel, click **Dept Expense 93: Level 1**.
  - 2. Observe the Dollar Amount for the line that has been created automatically in this section of the document is \$7,500; the sum of the three lines on Level 3 with the same Department, Appr Category, and Fund.



- E. Validate and submit the document.
  - 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
  - 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
  - 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

# 3.4. Transfer Operating Budgets

When budget authority needs to be transferred from one budget line to another, a pair of balancing transfer in and transfer out lines must be created on a budget document. The event type entered on the budget line tells AFIS to perform a transfer. For the transfer out, the Line Action is Modify, and for the transfer in, the Line Action can be either New, which establishes a budget, or Modify, which modifies an existing budget. The Event Types are listed below:

- Event Type BG07 Transfer Out an Expense Budget
- Event Type BG06 Transfer In and Expense Budget

It is important to note that when budget amounts are transferred out, the Increase/Decrease field is set to **Increase** which will subtract the dollar amount entered from the specified budget line. When budget amounts are transferred in, the Increase/Decrease field is again set to **Increase** which will add the amount to the new or existing budget line.

#### **ACTIVITY 3.4**

### **Transfer an Operating Budget**

#### Scenario

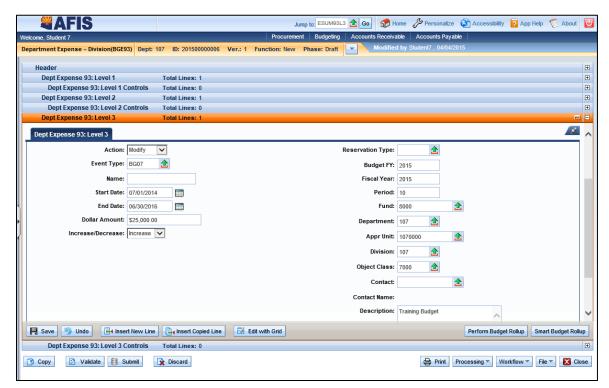
Your department needs to transfer an operating budget line based on the forecasted department requirements. You are responsible for creating the BGE93 document in AFIS to transfer the budget lines using budget structure 93 to record at the Object Class level; Level 3 in the budget structure.

#### Setup

✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

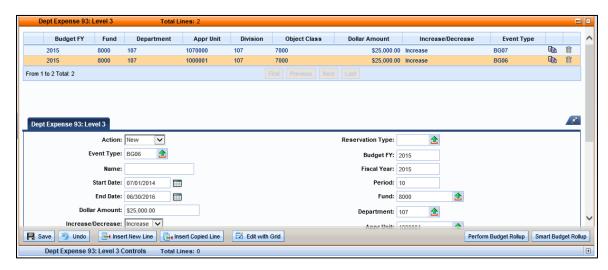
- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click **Search**.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.
  - 4. In the Code field, enter BGE93.
  - 5. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.

- 6. Check the Auto Numbering check box.
- 7. Click Create. The budget document opens.
- B. Complete the Dept Expense 93: Level 3 section.
  - 1. Click Insert New Line. The Action defaults to New.
  - 2. Change the Action to Modify.
  - 3. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG07**, Transfer Out an Expense Budget.
  - 4. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **25000**.
  - 5. Observe the default Increase/Decrease action is **Increase**.
  - 6. In the Fund field, enter 1000.
  - 7. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 8. In the **Appr Unit** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 9. In the **Division** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 10. In the Object Class field, enter 7000.
  - 11. In the **Description** field, enter *Training budget*.
  - 12. Click the Smart Budget Rollup button.
  - 13. Click Save.



- C. Create the Transfer In budget line.
  - 1. At the top of the section, click the **Copy Line** icon.
  - 2. At the bottom of the section, click the **Insert Copied Line** button.
  - 3. Change the **Action** to **New**.
  - 4. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG06**, Transfer In an Expense Budget.
  - 5. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **25000**.

- 6. In the Appr Unit field, enter 1000001.
- 7. In the **Division** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 8. In the **Object Class** field, enter **7000**.
- 9. Click the Smart Budget Rollup button.
- 10. Click Save.



- D. Review the rollup amounts in Level 1 of the budget document.
  - 1. In the Document Navigation Panel, click **Dept Expense 93: Level 1**.
  - 2. Observe the Dollar Amounts for the lines that have been created automatically in this section of the document.



- E. Validate and submit the document.
  - 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
  - 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
  - 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

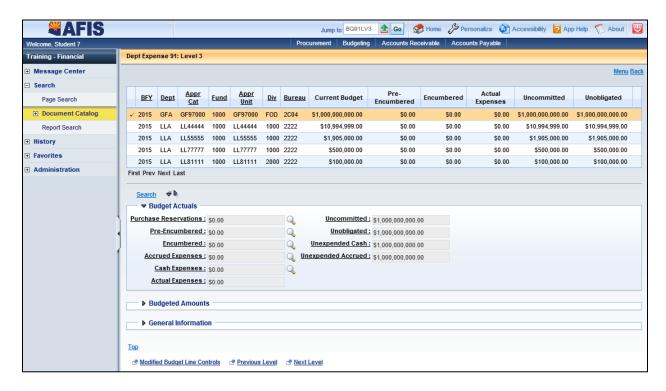
# 3.5. Budget Query and Summary Tables

### **Budget Query Tables**

Each budget level has a corresponding query page whose page code is determined by the structure number, and level, for example, BQ91LV3 for budget structure 91, level 3. Budget query pages list all budget lines that have been established for the budget structure and level that is indicated in the page caption on the query. The Chart of Accounts elements and name of each budget are displayed and searchable. Budget query pages also display budget tracking amount fields associated with the selected budget as well as non-budgetary information that pertains to the selected budget.

For each standalone budget tracking amount field (those directly updated by accounting and budget documents) users can access field details and transaction details. The field details, accessed by clicking directly on the label for the bucket, show the actual bucket amount and totals for how much is pending for the bucket for both increases and decreases. The Magnifying Glass icon to the right of each bucket opens a window where transaction documents, which have updated the budget bucket, are listed. Each record has a link to allow the document to be opened. The Download link, found just below the grid of documents, will create an Excel file of all documents for the budget amount being investigated. That Excel file can then be saved locally with a name provided by the user. When the Detailed Transaction Listing window is closed, the user is returned to the transaction details.

For each calculated budget tracking amount field, users can access the formula, which drives the calculation.



Budget inquiry pages often have links at the bottom of the page which allow the following:

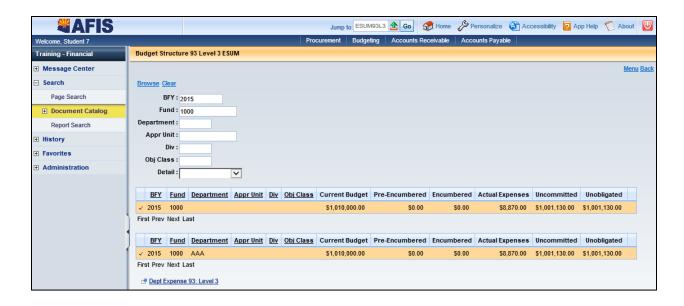
- Previous Level Takes the key of the selected budget line and searches for its parent budget line at the next highest budget level
- Next Level Takes the key of the selected budget line and searches for its children budget line(s) at the next lowest budget level
- Modified Budget Line Controls Opens a page to display any system, budget level, or fund level budget constraints and guidelines modified for a budget line. If nothing is shown, the budget line uses controls set at these higher levels in compliance with the Inheritance Rules field on the Budget Structure table
- Allotments Opens a page where any allotments defined for a budget line are listed. Many
  of the same buckets are displayed on a budget line are also displayed for allotments
- Linked Revenues Opens a page that displays all linked revenue budget lines linked to an expense budget line
- Supported Expense Budgets Opens a page that displays all linked expense budget lines linked to a revenue budget line

### **Budget Summary Query Tables**

Each expense budget structure has at least one summary table available for queries. The lowest required level of an expense budget structure has a summary table. In addition, budget structure 95 has several summary tables for lower optional levels. Expense summary tables use the code structure ESUM##L# where the first number is the budget structure and the second number is the level that is summarized. For example, ESUM93L3 is the page code for Budget Structure 93 Level 3.

Summary pages include two grid sections that can be searched. The first grid presents summarized data for the BFY and COA values entered in the browse fields. In the absence of a wildcard or comma separated values, the first grid will have only one record. The second grid presents summarized data for the selected value in the Detail drop down field.

At the bottom of the summary page is a link that will take the user to the budget level being summarized while performing a search on that budget level for all records that match the COA of the record selected in the second grid.



#### **ACTIVITY 3.5**

# **Perform a Budget Query**

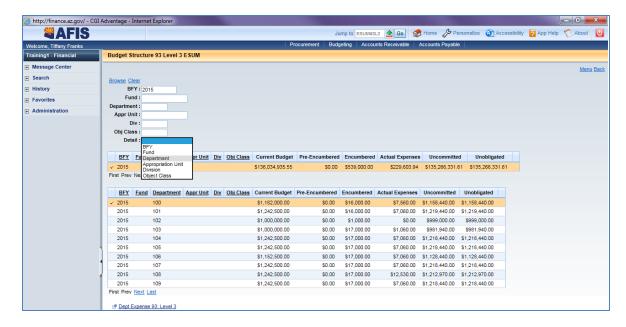
#### Scenario

You want to look at the numbers for your department's budget using the query and summary pages.

#### Setup

✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

- A. Review the expense budget summary page for Budget Structure 93 Level 3.
  - 1. In the Jump to field, enter ESUM93L3.
  - 2. Click Go. The Budget Structure 93 Level 3 ESUM page opens.
  - 3. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 4. In the **Appr Unit** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 5. In the Fund field, enter 8000.
  - 6. In the **Detail** drop down menu, select **Object Class**.
  - 7. Click Browse.



- 8. Observe the records returned in two grids at the bottom of the page.
- 9. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

# 4. Revenue Budgets

### **Learning Objectives**

In this lesson, you will:

- Establish a departmental revenue budget
- Amend a departmental revenue budget
- Identify the query pages used to research revenue budgets

#### **Lesson Overview**

Revenue budgets are maintained for cash flow tracking and budget reporting purposes. Arizona will not be establishing centralized revenue budgets for tracking and reporting, departments will create their own revenue budgets. This lesson reviews the process for establishing and amending revenue budgets for a department.

# 4.1. Establish Decentralized Revenue Budgets

Departmental revenue budgets are recorded using Budget Structure 94, which has three levels of detail. Only the first level is required when creating budget lines and only level 1 has an Allotments section which is optional for Departments. The document used to create and modify budget lines in Budget Structure 94 is the BGR94. There are no constraints in place for revenue budgets, there are no limits placed on revenue.

### **Budget Structure 94**

LV1	Fund	Department	Revenue Class		
LV2	Fund	Department	Revenue Class	Revenue Src	
LV3	Fund	Department	Revenue Class	Revenue Src	Department Revenue Source

The valid event types on the BGR94 document are listed in Table 5 below:

**Table 5: Revenue Budget Structure Event Types** 

<b>Event Type</b>	Name
BG08	Deactivate Budget Line
BG09	Activate Budget Line
BG10	Delete Budget Line
BG21	Estimate Expected Revenue
BG23	Adopt a Revenue Budget
BG25	Amend a Revenue Budget
BG28	Transfer a Revenue Budget

#### **ACTIVITY 4.1**

### **Create a Revenue Budget**

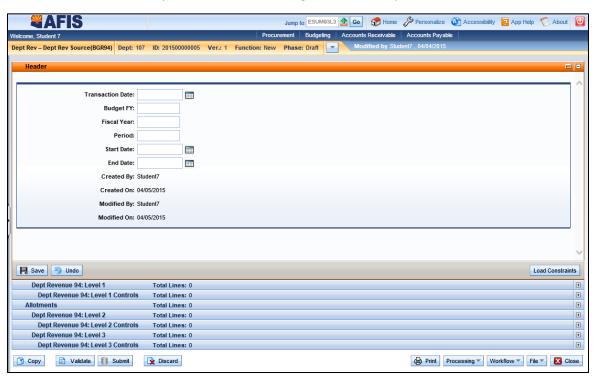
#### Scenario

Your department is ready to establish its revenue budget based on the forecasted department requirements. You are responsible for creating the BGR94 document in AFIS to establish the budget lines using budget structure 94 to record at the Department Revenue Source level; Level 3 in the budget structure.

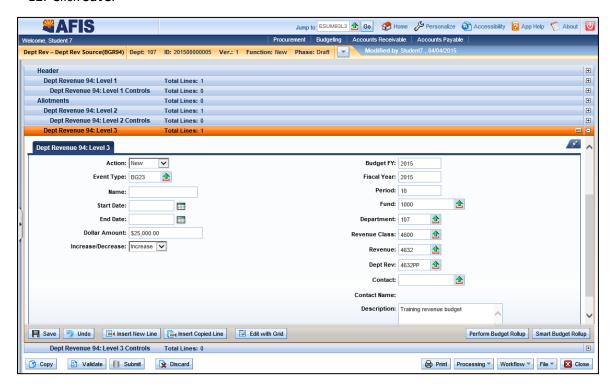
#### Setup

✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

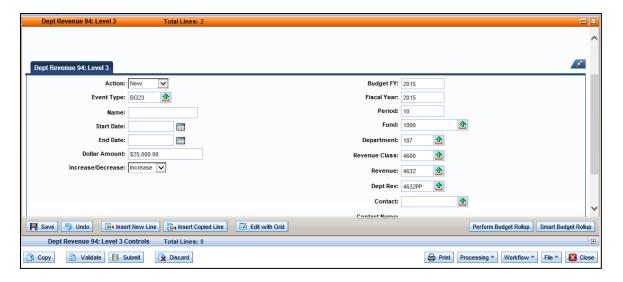
- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click Search.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.
  - 4. In the Code field, enter BGR94.
  - 5. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 6. Check the **Auto Numbering** check box.
  - 7. Click **Create**. The Department Revenue budget document opens.



- B. Complete the Dept Revenue 94: Level 3 section.
  - 1. Click Insert New Line. The Action defaults to New.
  - 2. In the Event Type field, enter BG23, Adopt a Revenue Budget.
  - 3. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **25000**.
  - 4. Observe the default Increase/Decrease action is Increase.
  - 5. In the Fund field, enter 1000.
  - 6. In the **Department** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 7. In the Revenue Class field, enter 4600.
  - 8. In the Revenue field, enter 4632.
  - 9. In the **Dept Rev** field, enter **4632PP**.
  - 10. In the **Description** field, enter *Training revenue budget*.
  - 11. Click the Smart Budget Rollup button.
  - 12. Click Save.



- C. Create the rest of the revenue budget lines.
  - 1. At the top of the section, click the **Copy Line** icon.
  - 2. At the bottom of the section, click the **Insert Copied Line** button.
  - 3. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **32000**.
  - 4. In the Fund field, enter 1000.
  - 5. In the **Dept Rev** field, enter **4632IG**.
  - 6. Click the Smart Budget Rollup button.
  - 7. Click Save.



#### E. Complete the Allotments section.

- 1. Click Insert New Line 12 times to add 12 blank lines.
  - 2. In the first line, click the cell under Period.
  - 3. In the **Period** field, enter **1** and press **tab**.
  - 4. The **Allotment Amount** field is selected. Enter **2,000**, press **tab** 3 times.
  - 5. In the second row, **Period** field, enter **2**, and press **tab**.
  - 6. The **Allotment Amount** field is selected. Enter **2,000**, press **tab** 3 times.
  - 7. In the third row, **Period** field, enter **3**, and press **tab**.
  - 8. The **Allotment Amount** field is selected. Enter **2,000**, press **tab** 3 times.
  - 9. In the fourth row, **Period** field, enter **4**, and press **tab**.
  - 10. The **Allotment Amount** field is selected. Enter **2,000**, press **tab** 3 times.
  - 11. In the Fifth row, **Period** field, enter **5** and press **tab**.
  - 12. The Allotment Amount field is selected. Enter 2,000, press tab 3 times.
  - 13. In the sixth row, **Period** field, enter **6** and press **tab**.
  - 14. The Allotment Amount field is selected. Enter 2,000, press tab 3 times.
  - 15. In the seventh row, **Period** field, enter **7** and press **tab**.
  - 16. The **Allotment Amount** field is selected. Enter **2,000**, press **tab** 3 times.
  - 17. In the eighth row, **Period** field, enter **8** and press **tab**.
  - 18. The **Allotment Amount** field is selected. Enter **2,000**, press **tab** 3 times.
  - 19. In the ninth row, **Period** field, enter **9** and press **tab**.
  - 20. The Allotment Amount field is selected. Enter 2,000, press tab 3 times.
  - 21. In the tenth row, **Period** field, enter **10** and press **tab**.
  - 22. The Allotment Amount field is selected. Enter 2,000, press tab 3 times.
  - 23. In the eleventh row, **Period** field, enter **11** and press **tab**.
  - 24. The Allotment Amount field is selected. Enter 2,000, press tab 3 times.
  - 25. In the twelth row, Period field, enter 12 and press tab.
  - 26. The Allotment Amount field is selected. Enter 3,000, press tab 3 times.

- D. Review the rollup amounts in Level 1 of the revenue budget document.
  - 1. In the Document Navigation Panel, click **Dept Revenue 94: Level 1**.
  - 2. Observe the Dollar Amount for the line that has been created automatically in this section of the document is \$57,000; the sum of the two lines on Level 3 with the same Fund, Department, and Revenue Class.



- E. Validate and submit the document.
  - 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
  - 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
  - 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

## 4.2. Amend Decentralized Revenue Budgets

When departments need to increase or decrease their revenue budget based on updated forecasts, amendments are created using the same document used to create the budget lines, the BGR94. On the document budget lines, the Line Action is changed to Modify and the event type selected is BG25, Amend a Revenue Budget.

When a budget line is amended, the Increase/Decrease field needs to be set so that the dollar amount entered is either added to or subtracted from the current budget amount. This value represents the change in budget amount and is different than accounting documents where a new value is entered.

# 4.3. Revenue Budget Query and Summary Tables

There are three levels in Budget Structure 94, each level has its own query page used to view balance information for each established revenue budget line. The revenue budget query pages are:

- BQ94LV1
- BQ94LV2
- BQ94LV3

There are two summary tables available for budget structure 94. The revenue budget summary tables are:

RSUM94L1

RSUM94L3

# 5. Cost Structure Expenditure Budgets

### **Learning Objectives**

In this lesson, you will:

- Establish a cost structure expenditure budget
- Amend a cost structure expenditure budget
- Transfer a cost structure expenditure budget
- Identify the query pages used to research cost structure budgets

#### **Lesson Overview**

Cost Structure budgets are used to define a budget for a particular project or grant based on a forecasted timeline that relies on either the Phase or the Period. Cost Structure budgets operate in pairs that utilize an expenditure structure and a reimbursement structure. This lesson reviews the process of establishing, amending, and transferring Cost Structure expenditure budgets in AFIS.

# 5.1. Establish Cost Structure Expenditure Budgets

Cost Structure expenditure budgets allow for the tracking of both revenue and expenses associated with a project or grant while reimbursement budgets allow for the tracking of any matched or reimbursed funds associated with the spending on a project. For each structure, one document code is used to create, amend, and transfer budget amounts.

The Program Phase Cost Structure consists of the following structure and associated document:

■ Structure 37 – BGPHE document, Program Phase Budget

The Program Period Cost Structure consists of the following structure:

■ Structure 38 – BGPDE document, Program Period Budget

The expenditure cost structures, 37 and 38, have 3 levels each, all of which are required for validation.

#### **Cost Structure 37**

LV1	Dept	Mjr Prog		
LV2	Dept	Mjr Prog	Prog	
LV3	Dept	Mjr Prog	Prog	Phase

#### **Cost Structure 38**

LV1	Dept	Mjr Prog		
LV2	Dept	Mjr Prog	Prog	
LV3	Dept	Mjr Prog	Prog	Prog Period

The valid event types on the BGPHE and BGPDE documents are listed in Table 6 below:

**Table 6: Cost Structure Event Types** 

<b>Event Type</b>	Name
BG01	Adopt an Expense Budget
BG03	Amend an Expense Budget
BG06	Transfer In an Expense Budget
BG07	Transfer Out an Expense Budget
BG08	Deactivate Budget Line
BG09	Activate Budget Line
BG10	Delete Budget Line
BG21	Estimate Expected Revenue
BG22	Award Reimbursable Budget

Figure 2: Create Cost Structure Expenditure Budgets (BC-TB-011)

#### **ACTIVITY 5.1**

### **Create a Cost Structure Expenditure Budget**

#### **Scenario**

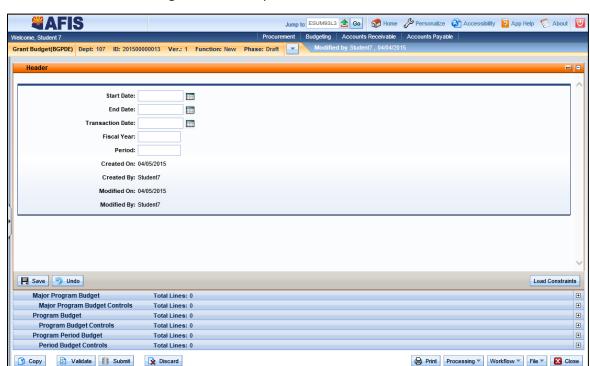
Your department is ready to establish a Cost Structure expenditure budget based on the forecasted department requirements. You are responsible for creating the BGPDE document in AFIS to establish the budget lines using budget structure 38 to record at the Program Period level; Level 3 in the budget structure.

#### Setup

✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click **Search**.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.
  - 4. In the **Code** field, enter **BGPDE**.

- 5. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
- 6. Check the **Auto Numbering** check box.



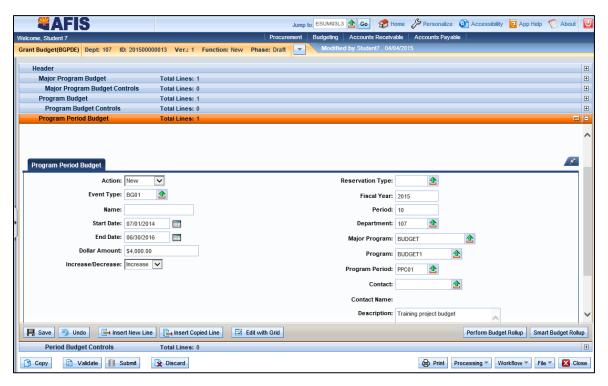
7. Click Create. The budget document opens.

- B. Complete the Header section of the Cost Structure budget document.
  - 1. In the **Start Date** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 2. In the End Date field, enter the data from your student data card.
  - 3. In the Transaction Date field, enter today's date, or leave blank for default.
  - 4. In the **Fiscal Year** field, enter the *current FY*, or leave blank for default.
  - 5. In the **Period** field, enter **the current period**, or leave blank for default.



- 6. In the Document Navigation Panel, click **Program Period Budget**.
- C. Complete the Program Period Budget section.
  - 1. Click Insert New Line. The Action defaults to New.
  - 2. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG01**, Adopt an Expense Budget.
  - 3. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **4000**.
  - 4. Observe the default Increase/Decrease action is Increase.

- 5. In the **Department** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 6. In the Major Program field, enter the data from your student data card.
- 7. In the **Program** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 8. In the **Program Period** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 9. In the **Description** field, enter *Training project budget*.
- 10. Click the Smart Budget Rollup button.
- 11. Click Save.



#### D. Validate and submit the document.

- 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
- 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
- 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

# 5.2. Amend Cost Structure Expenditure Budgets

Departments may need to amend Cost Structure expenditure budgets based on updates and changes to forecast data. Modification, or amendment, of a cost structure expenditure budget requires the creation and submission of the same budget document type that was used to create the budget line. For example, if the department uses budget structure 37 then the document used to create the budget line

is the BGPHE. On the document budget lines, the Line Action is changed to Modify and the event type selected is BG03, Amend an Expense Budget.

When a budget line is amended, the Increase/Decrease field needs to be set so that the dollar amount entered is either added to or subtracted from the current budget amount. This value represents the change in budget amount and is different than accounting documents where a new value is entered.

# 5.3. Transfer Cost Structure Expenditure Budgets

When budget authority needs to be transferred from one budget line to another, a pair of balancing transfer in and transfer out lines must be created on a budget document. The event type entered on the budget line tells AFIS to perform a transfer. For the transfer out, the Line Action is Modify, and for the transfer in, the Line Action can be either New, which establishes a budget, or Modify, which modifies an existing budget. The Event Types are listed below:

- Event Type BG07 Transfer Out an Expense Budget
- Event Type BG06 Transfer In and Expense Budget

It is important to note that when budget amounts are transferred out, the Increase/Decrease field is set to **Increase** which will subtract the dollar amount entered from the specified budget line. When budget amounts are transferred in, the Increase/Decrease field is again set to **Increase** which will add the amount to the new or existing budget line.

# 5.4. Cost Structure Budget Query Tables

There are three levels in Budget Structure 37 and 38, each level has its own query page used to view balance information for each established cost structure budget line. The cost structure budget query pages are:

- BQ37LV1
- BQ37LV2
- BQ37LV3
- BQ38LV1
- BQ38LV2
- BQ38LV3

There are no Summary Query tables for Cost Structures.

# 6. Grant Reimbursement Budgets

### **Learning Objectives**

In this lesson, you will:

- Establish a grant funding reimbursement budget
- Amend a grant funding reimbursement budget
- Transfer a grant funding reimbursement budget
- Identify the query pages used to research grant reimbursement budgets

#### **Lesson Overview**

Cost Structure budgets for Grant Reimbursement are used to define a budget for a particular project based on a forecasted timeline that relies on either the Phase or the Period. Grant Funding budgets operate in pairs that utilize an expenditure structure and a reimbursement structure. This lesson reviews the process of establishing, amending, and transferring Grant Funding Reimbursement budgets in AFIS.

# 6.1. Establish Grant Funding Reimbursement Budgets

Cost Structure budgets allow for the tracking of both revenue and expenses associated with a project while reimbursement budgets allow for the tracking of any matched or reimbursed funds associated with the spending on a project. For each structure, one document code is used to create, amend, and transfer budget amounts.

The Program Phase Cost Structure consists of the following structure and associated document:

■ Structure 40 – BGPHR document, Program Phase Reimbursable Plan Budget

The Program Period Cost Structure consists of the following structure:

Structure 39 – BGPDR document, Program Period Reimbursable Budget

The reimbursement cost structures, 39 and 40, have 2 levels each, both of which are required for validation.

#### **Cost Structure 39**

LV1	Dept	Mjr Prog	Prog	Prog Period	Fund Profile	Fund Priority	
LV2	Dept	Mjr Prog	Prog	Prog Period	Fund Profile	Fund Priority	Fund Line

#### **Cost Structure 40**

LV1	Dept	Mjr Prog	Prog	Phase	Fund Profile	Fund Priority	
LV2	Dept	Mjr Prog	Prog	Phase	Fund Profile	Fund Priority	Fund Line

The default event type for a Reimbursement budget line is BG22, Award Reimbursable Budget. The valid event types on the BGPHR and BGPDR documents are listed in Table 7 below:

**Table 7: Grant Funding Reimbursable Budget Structure Event Types** 

<b>Event Type</b>	Name
BG22	Award Reimbursable Budget

### **ACTIVITY 6.1**

### **Create a Grant Reimbursement Budget**

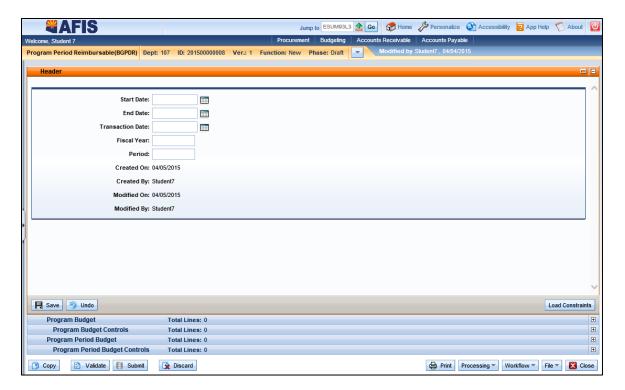
### Scenario

Your department is ready to establish a Grant Reimbursement budget based on the forecasted department requirements. You are responsible for creating the BGPDR document in AFIS to establish the budget lines using budget structure 39 to record at the Program Period level; Level 2 in the budget structure.

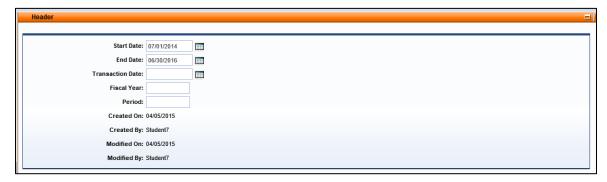
#### Setup

✓ User is logged into the AFIS Home Page.

- A. Navigate to the Document Catalog.
  - 1. In the Secondary Navigation Panel, click **Search**.
  - 2. Click Document Catalog.
  - 3. Click Create.
  - 4. In the **Code** field, enter **BGPDR**.
  - 5. In the **Dept** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
  - 6. Check the **Auto Numbering** check box.
  - 7. Click **Create**. The budget document opens.



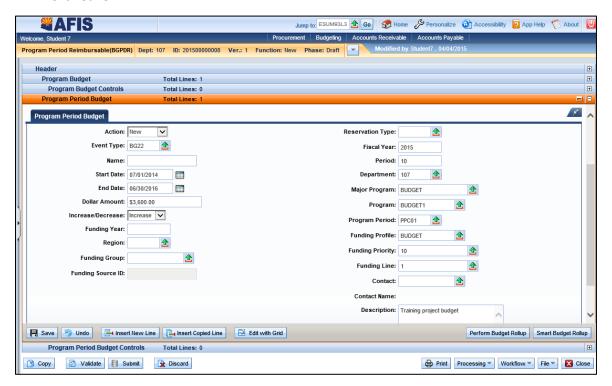
- B. Complete the Header section of the Grant Reimbursement budget document.
  - 1. In the **Start Date** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 2. In the **End Date** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
  - 3. In the **Transaction Date** field, enter *today's date*, or leave blank for default.
  - 4. In the Fiscal Year field, enter the current FY, or leave blank for default.
  - 5. In the **Period** field, enter the *current period*, or leave blank for default.



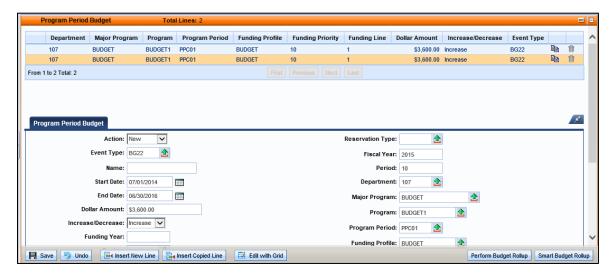
- 6. In the Document Navigation Panel, click **Program Period Budget**.
- C. Complete the Program Period Budget section.
  - 1. Click Insert New Line. The Action defaults to New.
  - 2. In the **Event Type** field, enter **BG22**, Award Reimbursable Budget.
  - 3. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **3600**.
  - 4. Observe the default Increase/Decrease action is Increase.
  - 5. In the **Department** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.

- 6. In the Major Program field, enter the data from your student data card.
- 7. In the **Program** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 8. In the **Program Period** field, enter the data from *your student data card*.
- 9. In the **Funding Profile** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 10. In the **Funding Priority** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 11. In the **Funding Line** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 12. In the **Description** field, enter *Training project budget*.
- 13. Click the Smart Budget Rollup button.

#### 14. Click Save.

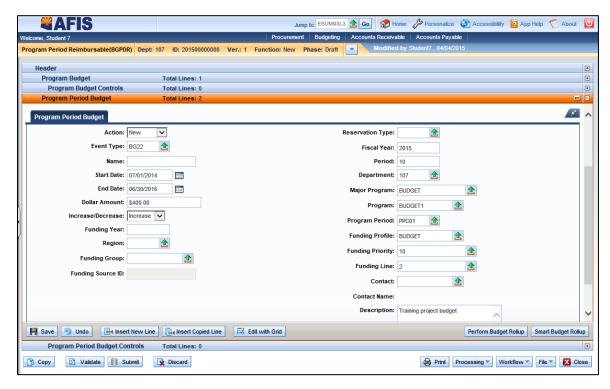


- D. Create the rest of the budget lines.
  - 1. At the top of the section, click the **Copy Line** icon.
  - 2. At the bottom of the section, click the **Insert Copied Line** button.



- 3. In the **Dollar Amount** field, enter **400**.
- 4. In the **Program Period** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 5. In the **Funding Profile** field, enter the data from **your student data card**.
- 6. In the Funding Priority field, enter the data from your student data card.
- 7. In the Funding Line field, enter the data from your student data card.

- 8. Click the **Smart Budget Rollup** button.
- 9. Click Save.



- E. Review the rollup amounts in Level 1 of the budget document.
  - 1. In the Document Navigation Panel, click Program Budget.
  - 2. Observe the Dollar Amount for the line that has been created automatically in this section of the document is \$4,000; the sum of the two lines on Level 2 with the same Department, Major Program, and Program.



- F. Validate and submit the document.
  - 1. Click the **Validate** button to check for errors. If any errors exist, correct the errors then click the **Validate** button again. If the validation is successful, the following message is displayed in the upper left corner of the screen: "Document validated successfully."
  - 2. Click the **Submit** button to submit the document to workflow for approval.
  - 3. Click **Home** to return to the Home Page.

# 7. Budgetary Control Reporting

### **Learning Objectives**

In this lesson, you will:

Review reports available in Budgetary Control

#### **Lesson Overview**

AFIS includes several reports for monitoring Budgetary Control.

### 7.1. Reports

The key reports needed to support the AFIS Budgetary Control business processes are listed below.

- FIN-AZ-BG-N118 Department Budget by Division, District, Bureau, Section and Unit -Agency Budget #95
- **FIN-AZ-BG-N139** Administrative Adjustment for Fiscal Year Report lists Administrative Adjustment activity for Fiscal Year. Report is cumulative through APD
- FIN-AZ-BG-N140 Budget Activity by OSPB Master List Budget Activity for OSPB based on task and subtask
- **FIN-AZ-BG-N141** Status of Appropriations -Summarized Status of Appropriations by Object Class
- **FIN-AZ-BG-N143** Current Allotment Totals by BFY This report provides adopted and current allotment amounts by BFY and Department
- **FIN-AZ-BG-N144** Appropriation Budget Quarterly Allotment vs. Actual Expense Appropriation Budget Quarterly Allotment vs. Actual Expense
- **FIN-AZ-BG-N145** Department Budget vs. Actuals by Division Revenue and Expenditures by Division, Agency Budget #93
- **FIN-AZ-BG-N146** Department Budget vs. Actuals by Division and Bureau Revenue and Expenditures by Division and Bureau, Agency Budget #91
- FIN-AZ-CA-N147 Department Budget Control by Program, Division & Unit Program Budget Expenditure and charges listing by Division and Unit
- FIN-AZ-BG-N149 Appropriation budget status excluding pre-encumbrances Appr Budget Status with Revenues and Expenditures. Pre-Encumbrance displayed but not included in remaining budget balance
- **FIN-AZ-BG-N197** Department Budget vs. Actuals by Division and District Revenue and Expenditures by Division and District, Agency Budget #92

# **Appendix**

The terms listed in Table 8 below are used throughout this training guide.

**Table 8: Terminology** 

Term	Description
Allotment	An additional budget level specifying a time component to a combination of Chart of Accounts elements defined as a budget line.
Budget Amounts	'Buckets' used system-wide to track and record different kinds of activities against budget lines.
Budget Controlling	Rules put in place that issue messages to end users when a rule is broken.
Budget Document	Used to create new or update existing budget lines.
Budget Inquiry Page	Allows users to view budget lines and their current amounts on a particular Budget Level.
Budget Level	A layer of a budget structure defined by one or more Chart of Accounts elements.
Budget Line	An individual record in a Budget Level defined by a combination of Chart of Accounts elements.
Budget Structure	Describes the framework of a budget, determining the type of budget being tracked: expense, revenue, or reimbursable.
Constraints	Budget restrictions that control accounting documents.
Event Types	Identifies and records the type of financial activity for an accounting line of a document.
Guidelines	Budget restrictions that control budgeting documents.

## **LIST OF ACRONYMS**

Table 9 lists the acronyms used in this training guide.

**Table 9: Acronyms** 

Acronym	Definition
BCADM	Budget Control Administration
BFY	Budget Fiscal Year
BUDCON	Budget Control
BUDLCON	Budget Level Control
BUDTAM	Budget Tracking Amounts
COA	Chart of Accounts
FY	Fiscal Year